FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
by Edward J. Hale,
0 per annum, if paid in advance;
paid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
he number of insertions desired, or they
ntinued till forbid, and charged accord-

to the Editor must be post paid.

$25 Reward.

ill give the above reward for the appre-
sion and confinement of JACOB, so that
m. He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 5 or
igh, heavy made, yellowish complexion;
y from our plantation near Canton, Mis-
he left home in company with eight other
n—he is aiming to go to Old Virginia.
n jail in Warren county, Georgia, and
st July.

JOSEPH MEEK,
BENJ. LITTLE.

y 12, 1837. 23-5tp.

EGROES For Sale.

e residence of Conrad Staley, dec'd, Ran-
ph County, we shall sell at Public Sale, on
y the 4th March next, nine likely young
ES, four of which are fellows, two wo-
d three children. Terms made known on
of sale.

ABRAM HADLEY,
ALFRED STALEY,
Executors.

olph County, Jan. 6, 1837. 23t1M.

LOST,

WEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a
EAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves
ace. The finder will be liberally rewarded
ng the same at this office, or the store of
rren Prior.

ry 10, 1837. 27tf.

FISH.

Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just receiv-
d and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

ry 12, 1837. 23tf.

Marlborough Academy.

Trustees of the above Institution have
pily succeeded in engaging the services
AN McLAURIN, Esq. for the Male, and
IRAH P. CATLETT, for the Female Depart-
Both Departments will be open on the
Monday in January next.
Institution has for several years been fa-
known to the public, and has deservedly
d a liberal share of patronage. From this
eration, together with the many advantages
tuation, the Trustees are led to believe
thing but competent and popular Teachers
uired, to induce patronage from abroad.
tes of tuition are fixed at the very low a-
of from $8 to $16 per session, in advance;
oard, including every necessary comfort,
obtained at from $7 to $10 per month,
here calculated together, will only cost a
dent from $100 to $150 a year.
The next scholastic year will be divided into
sions of five months each, commencing as
and ending the first Monday in December.
will be an examination at the close of each
, the first commencing about the second
y in June, and followed by a Vacation until
t Monday in July.
farther information will be furnished on
ation to the subscriber.

B. D. TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*

nettsville, S. C., Dec. 24, 1836. 23-3w

$30 REWARD.

NAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th
nst., a Negro man by the name of JESSE,
thirty years of age, rather slim built, well
very black complexion, small keen eyes,
neat feet, thin lips, has a scar, I believe, on
e above one of his eyes, and the mark of an
ehind his neck. He carried with him sev-
ts of cloths, a blue broadcloth Coat, sever-
l Jackets, pantaloons, &c., a Hat and Cap.
out five feet seven inches in height, very
e, and has rather a sly, down look; he has
scars on his head occasioned by fighting,
think, has lost one tooth. The above re-
f thirty dollars will be paid by delivering
me at Cheraw, S. Carolina, or lodging him
ail so that I can get him, with all reasona-
penses.

JOHN TAYLOR.

raw, S. C., Dec. 19. 21 4w.

e Bank of North Carolina.

SUANT to a Resolution of the Stockhold-
s of this Bank, at their last annual General
g, all persons having claims on said Bank
idends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or
issued by the Principal Bank or its Branch-
earnestly desired to present them for pay-
o the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before
st Monday in November next. Otherwise,
will be barred, as the Stockholders will then
a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

eigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

To be inserted in *all* the newspapers print-
ithin the State of North Carolina for *three*
hs—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of
ank. who will pay them to *order*.

$50 Reward.

NAWAY from the Subscriber, two Negro
en Slaves, viz: TONY and JOHN. Tony
t 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
ark complexion, square and stout built,
on when he left a light drab Petersham
t. He was purchased by me of Mr. Rich-
dley of Wilmington, and calls himself To-
ntague. John is about 20 years of age, of
lighter complexion than Tony, 5 feet 10
high, and is quite stout built, has a full
face, and has lost two front teeth, above
low, which is his most distinguishing mark.
d on when he left a light grey woollen round
t and Pantaloons.
e above slaves left the camp of the Subscri-
hile on his way to the Western Country,
miles above Lincolnton, on the 28th of last
, and will no doubt endeavour to make their
back to Wilmington. The above reward
e given for their apprehension, so that I
em again.

JAMES MOORE.

isbury, Dec. 5, 1836. 19-6t

THE ANNUALS.

The Parlour Scrap Book,
The Token and Souvenir,
Religious Souvenir,
The Gift, by Miss Leslie,
The Violet.

E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

le at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Petty Gulf Cotton Seed.

JUST received per Steamer Clarendon, a quantity of the above Cotton Seed, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

January 3, 1837.

To Cotton Planters.

THE introduction of this Seed into general use, would undoubtedly be of great benefit to our State, both in improving the Staple, and increasing the production of our Cotton.

The plant itself is much more luxuriant than the common green Seed, much more prolific of fruit, and throws itself so widely open, (when ripe) that a hand that could pick 75 lbs. of the one, could readily pick 100 lbs of the other (per day.) Its Staple is so superior, that those familiar with it allege that with their eyes closed they can easily distinguish it from the common Cotton. My motive for offering this Seed to the public, is for the express purpose of improving the *quality* of our Cotton at *home*, and *character* of it *abroad*, which has been reduced to a very low ebb; and justly so too, by the very inferior quality generally shipped from this State.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 3, 1837. 22tf

☞The *Salisbury Watchman* will give the above 3 insertions, and forward their bill to me for payment. C. J. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels, do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver; do. on Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

January 4, 1837.

Notice.

THE last Will and Testament of the late John McDaniel, was admitted to probate at December Term, 1836, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, when James McDaniel qualified as Executor thereto, and obtained Letters Testamentary.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them within the time required by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar to the recovery thereof.

JAMES McDANIEL.

January 5, 1837. 22tf.

To Draymen.

HAULING accounts *must* be presented to me within *two weeks* after done, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

C. J. ORRELL.

January 3, 1837. 22 3w

PEARL STREET HOUSE Rebuilt.
No. 88 Pearl Street.
TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

THIS spacious Establishment is enlarged and erected upon its former site, in the centre of the commercial operations of the city, surrounded by more than 500 entirely new fire proof Stores and Warehouses, occupying the ground of the great conflagration. This Hotel, fronting upon Pearl and Water streets, is arranged upon a new and most improved plan, with a spacious Exchange Room, extensive Dining Parlors, large & airy sleeping rooms, commodious Bathing rooms, steam power to elevate a supply of water to the upper story, and for other purposes; together with every convenience required to promote the health and comfort of Boarders. A guard is and will be constantly employed to keep every part of the premises in order and security. Alderman Peters, (the owner,) has spared no expense to render this Building, both in extent and style of architecture, equal if not superior to any Commercial Hotel in this country. This House will be furnished complete in modern style, and re-opened in the month of February, 1837. The undersigned, (former proprietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of its old customers, and the public generally.

JOHN M. FLINT.

New York, Dec. 18, 1836. 22 3m

Lost.

THE following NOTES, viz. one Note on Calvin J. Dickson, with security, for $800, payable 25th December past; one do. on Calvin J. Dickson, with security, for $419 50, payable 25th December 1837, with interest one year; one do. on Calvin J. Dickson, with security, for $419 50, payable 25th December 1838, with interest two years; one Note on Thos. Bennett, Sen'r, for $800, payable 25th December past; one do. on Thomas Bennett, Sen'r, for about $460, payable 25th December, 1837, with interest one year; one do. on Thos. Bennett, Sen'r, for $460, payable 25th December 1838, with interest two years; one Note on Geo. Glisson, with security, for $60, on demand about one month; sundry other small Notes and Accounts. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for or having any thing to do with said Notes, as I hold the makers responsible to me and none else.

BRYAN CARAWAY.

Duplin County, December 28, 1836. 22-4w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public that he is no longer one of the firm of Howard & Reid, neither one of the Co. of A. Howard & Co., having sold his entire interest in said Firm and Co. He also feels grateful to some individuals of Fayetteville for their kindness, and to the people of Iredell for their patronage. GEO. V. REID.

Statesville, N. C., Dec. 31, 1836. 22-3w

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

FRESH LIME.

150 CASKS Fresh Stone Lime.
5 Casks Clover Seed.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses.
Just received, and for sale by

CURTIS & MYROVER.

Dec. 26, 1836. 21-4w.

FISH.

50 BARRELS of MACKEREL.
Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

A KEY FOUND.

Apply at this Office.

December 16, 1836. 20*tf.*

NEGROES for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, made at December Term, 1836, upon the petition of Neill McLaurin and others for division of slaves, the Subscriber as Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the twenty first day of January next, the following Negro SLAVES, viz: Dick, Bob, and Sarah, Maria and her Child, which Negroes are now held in common by the Petitioners and sold for the purpose of an equal distribution.

JOHN L. ATKINS, Commissioner.

December 19, 1836. 20*ts.*

MURRELL, the Land Pirate.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Stewart's Adventures in capturing Murrell. Also, Crockett's Adventures in Texas, written by himself.

January 4, 1837. E. J. HALE.

Molasses.

20 HHDS. prime retailing Molasses.
For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL; English Annual; Magnolia; all for 1837. Mackenzie's Works, in one volume, containing the Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Julia de Robigne, &c. Midshipman Easy, Capt. Marryatt's last work. The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man, by Miss Sedgwick. Tales of the Wars of Montrose, by Jas. Hogg. Lives of Cardinal Richelieu, Count Oxenstien, Olivarez, and Cardinal Mazarin, by James, the Novelist. Home, by Miss Stickney. Hannah More's Works, complete in one volume. Frescati, or Scenes in Paris. The Roue. The Wreath. Bryant's Poems, new Edition.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

November 22, 1836.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,
And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McMILLAN.

September 19, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump } SUGAR,
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire C. J. O

Brick Row, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf.*

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnets and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

For Sale.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE, on Hay Street, next door to the Post Office, now in the occupancy of Edmund Blake. Also, 223 acres of Land on Sandy Run, three miles from town, and 26¾ acres at Hungry Neck, within the limits of Fayetteville. All of which will be sold low. For terms apply to

SAM'L. R. BLAKE.

December 8, 1836. 18tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

We are requested to state that the Conference of the Methodist Epis. Church, which convened in this place on the 4th inst., adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of seven days, the proceedings of which were marked by much unanimity of feeling and brotherly love. The list of appointments for the succeeding year will be found below.

Stations of the Preachers of the South Carolina Annual Conference, for the year 1837, as read out in Wilmington, N. C., January 11th.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT,
N. TALLEY, Presiding Elder.

Charleston—Bond English, James Sewel, J. N. Davis, J. W. Welborn.
Black Swamp—William Martin, R. J. Limehouse.
Walterboro'—C. G Hill, T. L. Young.
Orangeburg—J. C Postell, Geo. R. Talley.
Cypress—Samuel Dunwody, J. G. Postell.
Cooper River—John Bunch.

MISSIONS.

Beaufort and neighbouring Islands—T. E. Leadbetter, A. W. Walker.
Poucatalego—Charles S. Walker.
Combahee and Ashepoo—Charles Wilson, T. S. Daniel.
Ponpon—Robert J. Boyd.
North and South Santee—John M. Coburn, Abram Nettles.

COKESBURY DISTRICT,
HENRY BASS, Presiding Elder.

Barnwell—Bartlet Thomason, John Tarrant.
Edgefield—J. W. Tounsen, Paul A. Williams.
Cokesbury—James Dannelly, P. G Bowman.
Pendleton—Thos. D. Turpin, J. C. Chandler.
Greenville—C. A. Crowell, M A. McKibbin.
Yorkville—A. M. Forster.
Union—John Watts, J. A. Minnick.
Laurens—J. B. Anthony.
Newberry—Frederick Rush.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT,
M. MCPHERSON, Presiding Elder.

Columbia—William M Kennedy.
Columbia—T. E. LeGette.
Winnsboro'—S. W. Capers, W. C. Kirkland.
Lancasterville—Ira L. Potter, C. Murchison.
Camden—Kenneth Murchison.
Santee—William Crook, Samuel Townsen.
Darlington—Joseph H. Wheeler, L. Scarborough.
Chesterfield—Campbell Smith.

MISSIONS.

Manchester—Samuel Leard.
Wateree—W. A. Gamewell.
Pedee—David LeGette.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT,
C. BETTS, Presiding Elder.

Wilmington—H. A. C. Walker.
Brunswick—W. M. D. Moore, A. Green.
Bladen—M. C. Tarrentine, N. Monroe.
Fayetteville—A. McCorquodale.
Rockingham—J. H. Robinson, John McMaekin.
Chocraw—William J Jackson.
Pedee—Sampson Dout Laney, J. M. Bradley.
Black River—William Whitby, James Collins.
Georgetown.—James Stacy.
Waccamaw—Willis Haltom, H. H. Durant.

MISSIONS.

Black River and Peedee—W. T. Hanegon.
Waccamaw Neck—T. Huggins, J. L. Boutlin.

LINCOLN DISTRICT,
A. HAMBY, Presiding Elder.

Lincolnton—A. Armstrong, William Patterson.
Rutherfordton—John C. Morse, W. Clark.
King's Mountain—David Seal.
Morganton—A. B. McGilvaray, one to be supplied.
Charlotte—William R. Smith, J. P. Kerton.
Centre—David Derrick, A. Hoyle.
Wadesboro'—D. G. McDaniel, Wm. M. Kerr.
Montgomery—M. Russel, W. Holliday.
Deep River—W. C. Ferrel, C. McLeod.
Rector Cokesbur Manual Labour School—A. A. Mitchell.
Editor Southern Christian Advocate—William Capers.
Agent for R. F. Macon College—W. M. Wightman.
Agents Cokesbury Man. Labour School—B. Bill, J. M. McColl.

G. W. Moore, without appointment, in consequence of ill health.

Joseph Holmes, do., in consequence of family affliction.

John B. Chappel, transferred to Georgia Conference.

John R. Picket and Philip H. Picket, transferred to Mississippi Conference.

The next Confereuce for 1838, will be held in Columbia, South Carolina.

R. M. Whitney.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday, says—We have received in a Philadelphia journal, but too late for insertion in our columns to-day, a copy of a circular letter addressed by Mr. Reuben M. Whitney to the officers of certain deposite banks, under date of December 7, 1836, which throws much light upon the alleged connexion between him and the government, and argues a degree of authority in him, in reference to the Executive administration of the Government, which, until we read this letter, we could not have supposed possible. The subject of the circular is the deposite bank act of the last session of Congress, which he urges the expediency of making less onerous by a repeal of certain of its restrictive provisions. Perhaps, however, two brief extracts from the letter (the whole of which shall be published in our next) will put the reader more accurately in possession of Mr. W's views. With this end, we quote from the letter the following:

"It is my intention to exert myself to have a substitute at the present session for the law of the last session, free of objections; and also to obtain a repeal of that part of the latter requiring the payment of interest by the deposite banks, both retrospectively and prospectively."

"Before the close of next year, we must go back to as small a number of deposite banks as were employed prior to the passage of the deposite act; consequently, with but few exceptions, the newly selected banks will have to become as they were. All this part of the subject had better be promulgated here; it is my intention speedily to commence upon that subject, first, by enlightening Congress in relation to the facts, of which I am sure most of the members are ignorant, and then to proceed to carry through my object; and I hope I may receive all the support possible from those immediately interested, in the way I have pointed out."

Mr. Whitney.—The Select Committee for an inquiry into the Deposite Banks, Reuben M. Whitney, &c. consists of Mr. Garland of Va., Mr. Pearce of R. Island, Mr. Fairfield of O., Mr. Wise of Va., Mr. Gillett of N. Y., Mr. Johnson of La., Mr. Hamer of O., Mr. Martin of Ala., and Mr. Peyton of Tennessee—as fair we suppose as could have been expected.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

OUTLINE OF THE RAIL ROAD BANK BILL.

1. The Bill provides that the Stockholders in the Rail Road shall form a *separate corporation* as a bank, provided any two of the States of Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky shall concur in the charter, and authorizes the establishment of *branches* therein—the *Mother Bank* to be in Charleston.

2. As soon as the above States shall concur, the Directors of the Bank may call in two instalments of $12 50 each, to form the capital of the Bank, which (should $12,000,000 be subscribed to the Road) would give $3,000,000 capital to begin the Bank with.

3. All the instalments after the two first, are to be called in *equally*, both in the Road and the Bank, the capital of the Bank not to exceed six millions, till the Road enters Tennessee, nor nine millions till it reaches the Southern Boundary of Kentucky, and it shall only reach $12,000,000, *(the maximum)* when an equal amount shall have been actually expended on the Road, and when the Road shall have reached Lexington, in Kentucky.

4. The Bank Charter is to fail if *eight* millions shall not be subscribed to the Road—if the Road shall not be actually commenced in two years; if its construction shall at any time be suspended for 12 months; if $3,000,000 shall not be expended on the Road in three years, or if the road shall not be completed in ten years. If the Road shall be completed in that time, or twelve millions of dollars be expended on the road, then the Bank is to have a Charter for *twenty-one years after the* road shall be finished. If these conditions are not complied with, the Bank Charter will expire.

5. The Bank Shares are to be inseparably united with the Rail Road Shares, and the forfeiture of Rail Road Shares will produce a corresponding forfeiture of the Bank Shares.

6. The Charter is *an open one*, that is to say, fresh subscriptions are to be opened to the Road, which will entitle the Subscribers to corresponding Shares in the Bank, but in the event of over subscriptions, that is, to an amount exceeding twelve millions, the subscribers prior to 1st December, instant, are not to have their Shares reduced.

7. Every possible guard is furnished to prevent abuse.

8. The *principle* of the Bill is, that the Bank is to ensure the construction of the Road, *the means*, are to give the Stockholders in the Road the privilege of Banking, to such an extent as will yield interest on their investments from the beginning, and which will hold out a temptation to extend the Road as far as possible, by expanding the capital of the Bank with the extension of the Road.

9. The provision that the Bank Charter shall not go into effect until two of the other States shall assent thereto, and shall also consent to the establishment of Branches in these States, will necessarily postpone the operation of the Bank for twelve months, and was intended to prevent any extension of the Banking capital of this State until called for by the demands of the Road, and the extension of the circulation of the paper of the Bank into the other States.

Such are the leading provisions of the Bill, and though not perhaps quite as liberal as might have been desired, will in conjunction with a liberal subscription to the Stock, in behalf of the State, (should the same be made) secure the construction of the Road, at least from Charleston across the Mountains, into the plains of Tennessee.

SANTA ANNA IN LEXINGTON, (KY.)

The Lexington Observer says:—"*Santa Anna*—This distinguished individual, accompanied by Col. Almonte, arrived in this City by way of the Railroad, on Thursday last. It had been previously announced, that in consequence of the obstruction to navigation from floating ice in the Ohio river, the boat in which he took passage for Wheeling could not ascend, and he had therefore been compelled to change his direction and would pass through this place to Maysville. The consequence was, that some time before the Cars arrived, a very large collection of individuals had taken place at the Depot, prompted by that feeling, of all others the most general, *curiosity.* When he arrived, it was announced by Almonte that Santa Anna was quite unwell, but that he would be pleased to see any gentleman, who had a desire to see him, at his room. He was immediately thereupon conveyed in a hack to Brennan's Hotel, where he took lodgings.—We have not understood what stay he intends making in our city, but presume it depends upon the state of his health."

Freezing to Death.—Mrs. Dougherty, who resided somewhere in the neighborhood of Fairmount, was found on Wednesday frozen to death in one of the gravel pits in that vicinity. She had been to the city, and on returning it is supposed she lost her way and fell into the pit, and becoming entangled in the mud and water at the bottom was unable to extricate herself. She was so embedded in the frozen mud and ice, that it was with difficulty that the body could be taken out.—*Ledger.*

We learn from a private, and we believe authentic source, that James Pinckney Henderson, Esq., late of Lincoln, N. C., has been appointed Attorney General of the Texan Republic.—*Rutherfordton Gaz.*

Santa Anna, while in Louisville, was struck by a stone, flung at him by a man of the name of Morrison, who has a brother in Texas.

CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE MICHIGAN BILL.

REMARKS OF MR. STRANGE (OF N. CAROLINA.)

Mr. STRANGE said he was gratified that the Senator from South Carolina had addressed the Senate; for he had a very high respect for his abilities, and, from some intimations he had casually thrown out, he was apprehensive that, in retaining the preamble, the Senate was falling into some unperceived but dangerous error. But we have now heard all that the Senator has to say upon this important subject, and he has utterly failed to convince us of error in a single proposition about which we differed. This was not for want of ability in the honorable Senator, but was entirely owing to the cause he advocated—to his being on the wrong side of the question. The most powerful intellect can never long make head against truth. Mr. S. said he had as high a regard as the gentleman, for the institutions of their common country—admired as much the wisdom of their organization, and cherished toward them as deep an affection. He was far from believing time misspent in this body which was employed in the discussion of great constitutional questions, and was never sorry to see the talent of the Senate arrayed upon different sides of interesting propositions. The having them presented in all their various bearings and points of view, and sifted and examined with care and ability, was very friendly to the ascertainment of truth. It had been adverted to in this House that some of its members had been recently transferred hither from judicial stations in their respective States, and he had himself the honor to be among the number; and he would take the liberty of stating, as one of the results of his official experience, that the failure of an able lawyer was nearly as good evidence of the unsoundness of his position, as the strength of argument brought to bear against it by the opposing counsel; and so, on the present occasion, having listened to the unsuccessful efforts of the able Senator from South Carolina to overthrow the positions he had assumed in the early part of this debate, had but inspired him with renewed confidence in their soundness.

The Senator has in the first place assailed the preamble to this bill on account of its inconsistency with the votes, at the last session of Congress, of its present advocates. Upon this point Mr. S. had nothing to say. Those of whom this predicament was supposed were doubtless well able to vindicate themselves; but for his part, he had not then had the honor of a seat in this body, and consequently stood entirely uncommitted to any of its doings. But it was farther urged that Michigan was a State, and that those who disputed it did so in the face of a record; for that the act of Congress, passed at the last session, expressly declared her to be a State. But, said Mr. S. I still deny her to be a State, without any apprehension of being overborne by any such record as that referred to by the gentleman. If there was such an act as the one described by the Senator, he would not question its existence, nor would he indeed put him to the proof that there was such a record. But what the record would prove when produced was an altogether different matter, and he denied that any act of Congress, however broadly it might assert it, could prove the existence of a State under the circumstances stated in the case of Michigan; it was altogether incompetent to the proof of such a fact. Here Mr. S. took leave to remark that it was with great reluctance he had embarked so deeply in this debate; but he had been induced at an early period to state a few propositions which had been denounced as dangerous and revolutionary in their tendency. He would never venture on this floor to state any thing as his deliberate conviction which had not been duly considered by him. He might sometimes throw out crude suggestions with a view to draw out others, or bring their attention to the subject; but on such occasions he would always present them as mere hasty impulses of the passing moment; but when he had gone so far as to make a deliberate assertion, he trusted he should always be found ready to maintain his position. He had asserted that Michigan was not a State, and this he stood ready to prove. It is not denied that the land covered by Michigan was once the property of this Union; and it is a principle of law which he presumed no Senator would deny, that things continuous in their nature are always presumed to remain the same, unless the contrary is shown. If, then, the territory embraced in Michigan was once the property of this Union, it continues to be so until gentlemen show us the where, the when, and the how of its cessation. They say it ceased to be so by virtue of the act of Congress of last session. I deny the authority of Congress to pass such an act. If they have passed such a one, it is a nullity. When an act of Congress comes in collision with the Constitution, it comes in contact with a power which annihilates it. It is as though it had never existed. It is a dead letter. The Constitution gives authority to Congress to create a State for no other purpose but admission into the Union; and whenever Congress passes an act creating a State without at the same time admitting it into the Union, that act is a nullity. Indeed, if the matter were *res integra*, if it were a new question, it might be seriously debated whether Congress can create a State even for the purpose of admission into the Union. But I will not deny that it has been the practice to do so, and I am not now disposed to question its correctness. I had occasion heretofore to call the attention of the Senate to the only clause of the Constitution relating to that subject, and defied any one to produce any other authority for Congress to create a State, or to contend that the power under that clause was any thing more than implied.

[Here Mr. CALHOUN interrupted Mr. S. to explain himself, and said that he had not declared Congress competent to create a State, either in or out of the Union; but by withdrawing its jurisdiction from a given Territory, that Territory was then at liberty to form itself into a State.]

Mr. S. said he did not think the Senator's explanation had materially varied his proposition. That there could be but little difference between creating a State out of the territory of the Union and suffering it to create itself, as in both cases Congress relinquished a trust confided to her by the Union, which she had no right to relinquish but in one special case, and that was, when by the same act she formed the State and admitted it into the Union; so that the act of Congress of the last session, not executing any power possessed by Congress, is a nullity.

But the Senator from South Carolina insists that to deny Michigan to be a State is a denial against the actual and obvious fact that Michigan is now really exercising all the powers of sovereignty: she has formed her Constitution, elected her Legislature and members of Congress, and her Legislature has actually assembled, and elected her Senators to Congress. But (said Mr. S.) the question is not what Michigan has done, but what she has a right to do. Although these things I admit may be *prima facie* evidence of her legal existence as a State, they are susceptible of being met by the proof of what is in fact her true condition. When one is found acting *sui juris*, exercising all the privileges of a freeman, it may be *prima facie* evidence that he is what the performance of the act implies; but if it be susceptible of proof that he is in fact a slave, the inference no longer exists than he is free. And so in this case we show that Michigan was once subject to the United States, and demand the proof that she has ever been emancipated. In vain was the wisdom of our forefathers employed in devising plans for the happiness and perpetuity of this nation; in vain did they inculcate the doctrine of union, and repudiate the idea of separate sovereignties or multiplied confederacies, if the doctrine of the Senator from South Carolina is to prevail. If Michigan can exist as a separate State for a single hour, she may for days and years, and might ultimately refuse to come into the Union at all. During this time may have her own army and navy, declare war, form alliances, and do all those acts which our forefathers were so anxious to bring within the control of a power representing the common interest of all the States. The idea is too preposterous, too inconsistent with all their plans and purposes, to suppose that they contemplated it for a single moment. The whole confederacy would be in continual danger of dissolution from such a cause operating in its vicinity; and yet, according to the Senator's theory, there is no mode of preventing this evil, but, after we had rashly given her a separate existence, constraining her by the terror of the sword and the bayonet, or the application of them, to become an unwilling party to our national compact; a state of things which no one can suppose to have been planned by wisdom, or desirable either upon the score of interest, patriotism, or humanity. But to enforce his position the Senator has supposed that it is necessary she should first have a separate existence ere she can become a member of our Union, which he insists is altogether federative, and even urges that she must be of age. Now, I humbly conceive that the Senator has suffered himself to be misled by a metaphor, a figure of speech. The age of the Territory or State is a matter of perfect indifference; it is enough if the inhabitants are of age to make contracts; for with them, if with any one, the compact is formed. The idea of the necessity of a separate anterior existence as a State is altogether fallacious; the incident of being a member of the Union is a portion of the very law of her existence, and her federal relationship commences *eo instanti* that she becomes a State. Nor does this violate the analogy of individual relationship to society; the infant, as soon as he is born, becomes a member of the political society in which he comes into existence. By his very birth the social compact is implied; and without any formal recognition of the compact, when he shall attain mature age, he is held liable to the sanctions of the law as soon as capable of discerning between right and wrong; without waiting for his assent society extends over him the arm of protection. No matter how young he may be, he who takes his life is punished by society as a murderer; and it is not because the social compact is not sufficiently complete, but in mere tenderness to the frailty of human nature, that he is not liable to punishment for a violated law, at any stage of existence, however early.

But another difficulty, which it is attempted to throw in our way, is, that Michigan has already elected her Senators and Representative; and if we say that she is not a State, their election was irregular, and they will not be entitled to seats in the respective branches of the National Assembly. I have already had occasion to say, sir, that while I have the honor of representing in part a sovereign State upon this floor, I will speak what I believe to be the language of truth, regardless of the consequences. If, then, the assertion that Michigan is not a State must necessarily exclude the honorable gentlemen now waiting for admission to their seats, I shall deeply regret it. But, sir, I foresee no such consequence; the whole matter appears to me exceedingly plain, and free from all the metaphysical difficulties in which gentlemen have striven to involve it. When a bargain is concluded between two parties, it is no longer a matter of consequence from which the first overture proceeded, whether the vender proposed to the vendee, or the vendee to the vender; the only question is, was there finally an agreement between them? And the same consequences precisely follow, whichever made the first advance. Now, sir, Michigan had no right to form herself into a State without the assent of Congress, and with the assent of Congress she had the right. It is a matter of perfect indifference whether Michigan took the primary steps with a view to their ratification by Congress, which ratification is subsequently made, or that Congress first gives the permission, and Michigan acts upon such permission; whether the Senators and Representative from Michigan knock at the door of Congress and are admitted, or Congress opens her doors and announces to Michigan that her Senators and Representative may walk in whenever she pleases to send them, and they are sent and do walk in. In the one case Michigan acts upon a previous authority, and in the other a subsequent ratification gives effect to that which was previously done.—I think I have now sufficiently shown that I was right in contending that Michigan was not a State. The Senator himself, from South Carolina, has admitted the evil consequences likely to flow from supposing that Congress has the power to create a State for any other purpose than admission into the Union.—[Here Mr. Calhoun disclaimed]—Well, said Mr. S., I certainly understood him to say so, but I suppose I was mistaken; but I insist that, without the gentleman's admission, the consequences are plain and obvious to every man—that the perpetuity of our Union would be seriously endangered, and that in the mean time we should with our own hands be placing in our side a thorn to rankle and annoy us, and all without the slightest inducement or consideration; and no one who has a proper respect for the good, great, and wise framers of our Constitution, can ever believe that they intended any thing so preposterous.

Having, as I conceive, disposed of this matter, it is unnecessary for me to take up the inquiry of the gentleman, whether, in a regularly organized State, a convention can be called under any other authority than that of the Legislature. I do not find it my present purpose to take either side of this question, as I insist that Michigan is not a regularly organized State, but is, as admitted by the Senator from South Carolina, *pro hac vice*, in a state of nature. Nothing, therefore, remains but the inquiry whether a convention has actually been held by Michigan, in any manner convened. And here I must be allowed to say that I have been singularly unfortunate in being misapprehended by both the Senators from South Carolina. By both I have been represented as saying that a convention was an undefined and undefinable something. I had the honor of correcting the misapprehension of the Senator from South Carolina who first addressed the Senate, and flattered myself that I had satisfied him, but his colleague has to-day fallen into a similar mistake, and I now beg leave to set him right also. I never thought, and therefore do not think I could have ever said, that a convention was something undefined and undefinable. On the contrary, I stated that it was an assemblage of all the persons of a given community, in person, or by their acknowledged agents or representatives; that it was perfectly certain in its existence, and in power irresistible. I did say, and do still say, that how it is to be gotten together is a matter altogether undefined by any law; but, when got together, its identity was a thing of the most absolute certainty, and in a country situated like Michigan, so far as its own people were concerned, supposing the authority of Congress out of the question, altogether omnipotent. Has a convention been holden in Michigan? That something of the kind has been holden no one denies; but the difference of opinion seems to turn on the nature of the assembly at Ann Arbor.—The Senator from South Carolina, with that delicacy which usually characterizes the initiatory steps in an argument, said he would not call it a caucus. But as men grow warmer in argument, they generally grow bolder in assertion; and accordingly, in a very few breaths, the Senator flatly calls it a caucus, with a view, doubtless, to brand it with a very odious name. But I will press this matter no farther.

Mr. President, my object in rising at the commencement of this debate was simply to state what I conceived to be the true questions presenting themselves on the bill before us. I had observed what I conceive to be a vicious habit in this body, to be exceedingly discursive in debate, to bring all sorts of things to bear upon all sorts of questions, and especially to involve every matter in the vortex of party politics. Now, sir, conceiving myself to be a new member, with a mind not yet contaminated by these vicious practices, I thought I was able to see without bias the true points in controversy, and I accordingly rose to present them to the Senate, and supposed, when this was done, my task was fulfilled. But I find, sir, I have been engaged in advocating treason and revolution, as some gentlemen think, and have been most unexpectedly called out to rescue myself from misapprehension, and am now forced in some degree to fall into the practice I have condemned in others, and touch upon a subject which has nothing in the world to do with the bill before us.

The Baltimore Convention has been alluded to, and, as usual, for purposes of denunciation. In looking round this assembly, I see no one who had the honor or misfortune, as the case may be, to have been a member of that body. For myself, I must plead guilty to the charge. But, certainly, sir, when I went there I was entirely unconscious of any criminal intent. I did not conceive that I was, in any way, violating the laws and Constitution of my country, or subjecting myself to be arraigned as a traitor to either. I thought I was merely exercising the privilege of a free citizen to go where I pleased, and meet whom I pleased, for the purpose of consulting on matters in which we had a common right to act. A few of our fellow citizens, in their respective parts of the country, selected us to meet at Baltimore, and ascertain by conference, who among the many distinguished fellow citizens scattered over our wide extent of country had been most decided in their adherence to sound republican principles, best qualified to fill the two highest offices in our gift as a nation, and most likely to be acceptable to the People at large. We met, we conferred, and two distinguished individuals, as the result of our deliberations, were named and recommended to the People of the U. States. We did not pretend to any power of coercion, and did not imagine that any one would impute to us such power. It was left to the free People of this Union to ratify or annul the choice we had made. We did not feel ourselves in the possession of any means of coercion. We had not any physical force to command, nor the control of treasure wherewith to purchase suffrages. We did nothing but publish a small pamphlet, setting forth what we had done, and coldly laying before the Public the reasons why we believed the persons we had named ought to have the support of their fellow-citizens. But it has been said we were office-holders and office-seekers, and our object was the acquisition of offices, or the perpetuity of those already possessed. For himself, (said Mr. S.) he was at that time the holder of an office under the State of North Carolina, but he had never imagined its perpetuity depended upon the results of the Baltimore Convention, for it was an office for life. And, as to having had any thing personal in expectancy, he could, with a clear conscience, repel the imputation; and, in demanding of the Opposition to believe him sincere, he required nothing more than the same courtesy he extended to them. As a party, he believed the Opposition sincere in their opinions. To many individuals of that party he had no doubt it would be a most alarming exposure to have their hearts opened to public gaze; but the bulk of the party, he doubted not, were sincere, and might possibly be right in the various points of difference between them and those with whom he acted. If they were right, he trusted in God they would yet triumph over us. But believing, as I do, that they are wrong, I will manfully strive against them with all the means in my power. The Baltimore Convention was one of those means, and I heartily rejoice that it has so far been successful.

A variety of other topics, he said, had been referred to, equally impertinent to the subject in hand, yet he would not go into them; but, finding himself standing alone of the 600 men who constituted the Baltimore Convention, he thought it but reasonable that he should have said thus much in its vindication, when he heard it so unnecessarily assailed.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ADAMS offered to present the petition of one hundred and fifty women, whom he stated to be the wives and daughters of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and moved that the petition be read.

Mr. GLASCOCK objected to its reception.

Mr. ADAMS said that, in reference to the reception of the petition, he did not know that he had any observations to make, except that he considered that the obligation rested on the House to receive this petition, and he felt himself bound by his duty to present it.

He had not expected that any objection would have been made to the reception of this petition; inasmuch as one petition of a similar character, presented by himself, had already been received. At the last session of Congress, after much consideration and debate, it had been decided as formally as any thing could be, that petitions of this description should be received; and the House had made a special order as to the manner in which they should be treated after they had been received. He considered that that precedent was good, at least so far as that the petition should be *received*. The decisions of the House at the last session of Congress went quite far enough towards suppressing the right of petition in the citizens; and quite far enough towards the suppression of the freedom of speech in this House. It was proposed now to go one step further: the motion of the gentleman from Georgia went to settle the question, that a petition so interesting and important as the one under discussion could not be presented and should not be received—a proposition directly in the face of the Constitution itself. Now, he hoped that the People of this country would be spared the mortification and the injustice and the wrong which would be inflicted upon them by their immediate representatives, by a decision that such petitions should not be received. No such example had been given. It was, indeed, true that all discussion, all freedom of speech, all freedom of the press, on this subject, had, within the last twelve months, been violently assailed; and assailed, too, in every form in which the liberties of the People could be assailed. This was the truth. He had lamented the decisions and determination of the House at the last of session of Congress, even so far as they went. He considered them as outrages on the Constitution of the country and on the freedom of the People. The present proposition proposed to go one step further. He hoped that step would not be taken, and that it would not receive the sanction of that House. It was always in the power of the House to reject petitions, after they had been considered; and the House, by a large and overwhelming majority, had given evidence enough to the country that they had no disposition to favor petitions of this character; that they were ready, too ready, to state their views, against such petitions, and to reject the prayer of them. Amongst the outrages that would be endured by that portion of the People of this country whose aspirations were raised to the greatest improvement that could possibly be effected in the condition of the human race—the total abolition of slavery on earth—that of calumny was one of the most glaring. Their petitions were not only to be treated with contempt as at the last session of Congress, but the petitioners themselves were to be loaded with foul and infamous imputations, poured upon a class of citizens as pure and as virtuous as the inhabitants of any section of the Union. Such, he had no doubt, were the petitioners whose names were appended to the present petition. They were *females*. To men animated by that sentiment which does honor to human nature, this fact alone, in his opinion, was a recommendation for the reception of the petition.

He had said that the petition was signed by one hundred and fifty females; the wives and daughters of his immediate constituents. They were, many of them, sisters and mothers of his constituents. Every member of the House, said Mr. A., has, or had, a mother; and he appealed to the feelings of every member to say whether, in the whole class of human affections, there was one sentiment more honorable, or more divested of earthly alloy, than that which every man must entertain for his mother. Let him put a case, and suppose that the own mother of any member of the House was one of the petitioners. He (Mr. A.) would ask that member whether he would reject and turn the petition out of doors, and say that he would not even hear it read? The petition was perfectly respectful in its terms and language: it consisted of nothing more than four or five lines, which could be read in half a minute. What! said Mr. A., do I speak to men? and do they say that they will not even listen to a petition coming from such a source? What had *he*, or this House, to fear from female petitioners? Were insurrection, and bloodshed, and slaughter to be apprehended from the petition of *women*? There was no such disposition; there was nothing of an inflammatory character or tendency contained in the petition itself. He hoped that the gentleman who had objected to its reception would withdraw his objection. He hoped so, for the sake of that gentleman's character as a man; for the sake of his character as a son; and he hoped that no senseless or cowardly influence would deter that gentleman from doing justice to these females, so far as to allow the petition to be received without objection.

Mr. GLASCOCK said it was well known what position he had taken on this question during the last session of Congress, and if, on the present occasion, he were to accede to the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which, however, he had no disposition to do, it would be inconsistent with, and an entire abandonment of, the principle which, at that time, he and those acting with him had assumed. In reference to the female petitioners, to whom the gentleman had so eloquently alluded, he would say that no man would show or pay higher regard to a petition coming from such a quarter, on a proper subject, than he (Mr. G.) would show. But, from the course pursued, and the scenes presented at the last session, and from indications at the present, it was time that all those members of the House, who believed they had the constitutional right to reject these petitions, should now exercise that privilege which they conceived to be secured to them by the Constitution, and to have their votes recorded against petitions of this character.

If this were a new subject, upon which the sense of this House had never been taken, and a petition, emanating from such a source, had been presented, he would have responded to it as promptly as any member on the floor. But did not the gentleman from Massachusetts know that, even if the petition had been received, it would, by the almost unanimous vote of the House, without being read, and without action of any kind being had upon it, be laid upon the table, where, as the gentleman himself had once said, it would sleep "in the tomb of all the Capulets." It was, indeed true, that the petition had emanated from wives, and mothers, and daughters; but he must say that he doubted very much whether all petitions of this nature were not presented for effect of some kind or other, and that these females were improperly influenced by men in the community in which they resided. The gentleman had said that those who had mothers and daughters ought to pay some regard to this petition, otherwise it would be to treat them, as it were, with disrespect. If he (Mr. G.) were situated as was the gentleman from Massachusetts, had seen the many votes which had been taken on this subject, and been a witness to the excitement which had been produced by means of similar applications, his (Mr. G's) language to a mother and a daughter would have been very different from the language of that gentleman. He (Mr. G.) would have told them that their petition might be just and right, according to the views of those by whom they were immediately surrounded, yet that they ought not to raise their voices at this time, that their petitions were creating an excitement which ought to be put down, and he would advise them to pause in their course. Did the gentleman from Massachusetts, in appealing to the feelings of the House, suppose that the People of the South were not as much entitled to sympathy as those who were less delicately placed? In the mind of any reflecting man, could any good result from the reception of these petitions? They were not to be acted upon, and no good could result from their presentation, though evil might.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had thought proper to advise him, (Mr. G.) for the sake of his character as a man, to withdraw his objection.—Were he to do so, he would prove recreant not only to his own feeling, but to the feelings of thousands who sent him here, and whose interests he represented. His only object was that those who agreed with him that the petition should not be received, might have an opportunity of recording their votes, and of showing what their course was to be. He wished to have a vote on the direct question, "Shall the petition be received?" so that those who believed they had the constitutional right to reject it might, by their vote, record that opinion on the journals of the House.

Mr. PARKS said that, believing this discussion could be productive of no good, but might be productive of evil, he would move that the preliminary motion on the reception of the petition be laid on the table.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Glascock, the Speaker said that the effect of this motion, if carried, would be simply to arrest the action of the House on the petition, and not to lay the petition itself on the table.

Mr. REED called for the yeas and nays on that motion; which were ordered, and being taken were, yeas 130, nays 69.

So the preliminary motion was laid on the table.

Mr. ADAMS said that, if he had understood the decision of the Speaker in this case, it was not the petition itself which was laid on the table, but the motion to receive. Now, in order to save the time of the House, he wished to give notice that he should call up that motion for decision every day so long as he should be permitted to do so by the House; because he should not consider his duty accomplished so long as the petition was not received, and so long as the House had not decided that it would not receive it. This was an operation to which he could not consent.

Mr. PINCKNEY rose to a question of order, and inquired if there was now any question pending before the House.

The SPEAKER said he had understood the gentleman from Massachusetts as merely giving notice of a motion hereafter to be made. In doing so, it certainly was not in order to enter into debate.

Mr. ADAMS said that, so long as freedom of speech was allowed to him as a member of that House, he would call up that question until it should be decided.

Mr. Adams was called to order.

Mr. A. said he would then have the honor of presenting to the House the petition of 228 women, the wives and daughters of his immediate constituents, and, as a part of the speech which he intended to make, he would take the liberty of reading the petition. It was not long, and would not consume much time.

Mr. GLASCOCK objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. A. proceeded to read that the petitioners, inhabitants of South Weymouth, in the State of Massachusetts, impressed with "the sinfulness of slavery, and keenly aggrieved by its existence in a part of our country over which Congress"——

Mr. PINCKNEY rose to a question of order.—Had the gentleman from Massachusetts a right, under the Rule, to read the petition?

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from Massachusetts had a right to make a statement of the contents of the petition.

Mr. PINCKNEY desired the decision of the Speaker as to whether a gentleman had a right *to read* a petition.

Mr. ADAMS said he was reading the petition as a part of his speech, and he took this to be one of the privileges of a member of the House. It was a privilege which he should exercise till he should be deprived of it by some positive act.

The SPEAKER repeated that the gentleman from Massachusetts had a right to make a brief statement of the contents of the petition. It was not for the Speaker to decide whether that brief statement should be made in the gentleman's own language, or whether he should look over the petition, and take his statement from that.

Mr. ADAMS. At the time my friend from South Carolina——

The SPEAKER said the gentleman must proceed to state the contents of the petition.

Mr. ADAMS. I am doing so, sir.

The SPEAKER. Not in the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. ADAMS. I was at this point of the petition—

"Keenly aggrieved by its existence in a part of our country over which Congress possesses exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatever"——

Loud cries of "Order, order."

Mr. A. proceeded:

"Do most earnestly petition your honorable body"——

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Kentucky, rose to a point of order.

Mr. A. proceeded:

"Immediately to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia"——

Mr. CHAMBERS reiterated his call to order, and the Speaker told Mr. Adams to take his seat.

Mr. A. proceeded, (with great rapidity of enunciation and in a very loud tone of voice)—

"And to declare every human being free who sets foot upon its soil."

Mr. CHAMBERS insisted on his point of order, and the Speaker again, with great earnestness of manner, told the gentleman from Massachusetts to take his seat.

Whereupon Mr. A. yielded the floor.

[The confusion in the Hall at this time was so great that scarcely a word could be heard by the Reporters.]

Mr. CHAMBERS then stated his point of order. The rule of the House provided that every member, on presenting a petition, should state briefly the substance of it. Could that rule be evaded by any gentleman who chose to avow that he would read the petition as a part of his speech? He would be the last man in the world to disturb any gentleman in his remarks, but he thought this course entirely out of order.

The SPEAKER read the rule of the House applicable to the question. It is as follows:

"*Rule* 45.—Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were read."

The SPEAKER said he would give his decision if it should be insisted on; but he thought much time might be saved by not pressing a decision at this time, because he understood that the gentleman from Massachusetts had gone through the greater part of the contents of the petition.

Mr. CHAMBERS said that his objection was as to the *principle*, whether a member had a right to read a petition as a part of his speech. He insisted, respectfully, on having the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER said that he decided, then, that it was not in order for a member to read a petition, whether it was long or short. By the provision of the rule, whatever petition a member might present, he was bound to make verbally "a brief statement of the contents." It would be an abuse of the intent of the rule for a member to rise before a petition was received, and when its reception was objected to, and proceed to read a long memorial. So far as the principle was concerned, it was the same in the case of a short memorial as a long one; otherwise the rule, which looked to economy in the time of the House, would be a nullity.

Mr. ADAMS said that, as he intended to appeal from the decision of the Chair, he would request the member from Kentucky to reduce his point of order to writing, and he would request the Speaker to reduce his decision to writing. He appealed from any decision which went to establish the principle that a member of the House should not have the power to read what he chose. He had never before heard of such a thing. If this practice was to be reversed, let the decision stand upon record, and let it appear how entirely the freedom of speech was suppressed in this House. If the reading of a paper was to be suppressed in his own person, so help him God, he would only consent to it as a matter of record.

The SPEAKER repeated the grounds of his decision, and, in support of it, read from Jefferson's Manual a clause setting forth, in substance, "that a member had no right to read a paper, but that such rigor was not practised except there was an intentional or gross abuse of the time of the House. Strictly, also, by that rule, a member could read his own speech if written," &c. The Speaker said his decision was founded mainly on the 45th rule of the House, which required that a "brief statement of the contents" should alone be made. He was of opinion that it was an invasion of this rule to permit a member, as matter of right, to read any paper he chose to present, as a part of that brief statement.

Mr. PATTON rose to express his concurrence in the decision of the Speaker. He thought, however, it would have been better not to have raised the qestion in this form, because, substantially, the gentlemen from Massachusetts would effect his object when he made his speech on the question of "reception;" a question which the House had decided to be debateable. He thought it would be better not to consume the time of the House in the discussion, and he hoped the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHAMBERS) would withdraw his objection, and not appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. CHAMBERS said that, if he had the power to appeal, he did not intend to exercise it. But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. PATTON) was mistaken as to the practical effect of the question which he (Mr. C.) had raised. A member could not do by a sidewind that which he had not the power to do directly. There was no member of the House whom he would indulge so much on a subject as the gentleman from Massachusetts; but he (Mr. C.) thought there was an important principle involved, which ought to be decided. The House must either give a man the right to read every thing he liked, or they must restrict him in every instance. He could not withdraw his objection.

The point of order was debated further by Messrs. BRIGGS, HARPER, CHAMBERS, and ADAMS, the latter gentleman contending that, inasmuch as the whole petition was in five lines, he could not himself give verbally a more "brief statement of the contents than the petition itself gave.

The SPEAKER presented, in writing, the substance of his decision, that it was not in order for a member to read the whole petition if objected to, but that he had only the right to make "a brief statement of the contents thereof."

Mr. ADAMS said he proposed to withdraw his appeal in order to save the time of the House, if the gentleman from Kentucky would permit him to complete his "brief statement of the contents" of the petition. It was, indeed, so brief, that to read the petition in its own language was the briefest statement that could be made.

Mr. A. then read from the petition that the petitioners "respectfully announced their intention to present the same petition yearly before this honorable body, that it at least be a memorial in the holy cause of human freedom, that they had done what they could."

These words were read amidst tumultuous cries for Order from every part of the House. And order having at length been restored,

Mr. ADAMS withdrew his appeal.

The question then recurred on the objection of Mr. GLASCOCK to the reception of the petition.

After some remarks from Mr. DAWSON, deprecating any excitement on the subject, and condemning, in strong terms, the conduct of the fanatics in agitating it.

Mr. A. MANN said that, as this question had been most fully discussed at the last session of Congress, and as the House had at that time resolved that these petitions should be laid on the table without being referred or printed, he would, to save the time of the House, call for the Previous Question.

And the House seconded the call—Ayes 144.

And the main question "Shall the petition be received?" was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, H. Allen, Anthony, Bailey, Beale, Bean, Bockee, Bond, Boon, Borden, Bovee, Boyd, Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, William B. Calhoun, Cambreleng, Carr, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, Chaney, Chapin, Chetwood, Childs, Clark, Cleveland, Corwin, Cramer, Crane, Cushing, Cushman, Darlington, Denny, Doubleday, Evans, Everett, Fairfield, Fowler, Farlin, French, Fry, Fuller, Galbraith, Granger, Gillett, Grantland, Grennell, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hiland Hall, Hamer, Hard, Hardin, Harper, S. S. Harrison, Haynes, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Holt, Howell, Hubley, Hunt, Huntington, Ingersoll, Ingham, Janes, Jarvis, Cave J[illegible], B. Jones, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Lane, L[illegible], Laporte, Lawrence, Gideon Lee, Thom[illegible], Leonard, Lincoln, Abijah Mann, J. Mann, Mason, Sampson Mason, McCarty, M[illegible], McKay, McKennan, McKeon, Milligan, [illegible]gomery, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenburg, [illegible], Page, Parker, Parks, Patterson, Franklin, Dutee J. Pearce, Pearson, Phelps, Phillips, Reed, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Schenck, Seymour, Shinn, Sickles, Slade, Smith, Sprague, Storer, Sutherland, Taylor, Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, W[illegible], Whittlesey, T. T. Whittlesey, Sherrod W[illegible], Young—137.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Ashley, Barton, Bell, Bouldin, Bunch, Bynum, John Campbell, Chambers, Chapman, N. H. Claiborne, Coles, Connor, Craig, Dawson, Deberry, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Forester, James Garland, Rice Garland, Glascock, Graham, Graves, Grayson, Griffin, Hannegan, Harlan, A. G. Harrison, Hopkins, Huntsman, Jenifer, R. M. Johnson, Henry Johnson, Lawler, Luke Lea, Lewis, Loyall, Lucas, Maury, May, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Patton, Pettigrew, Peyton, Pickens, Pinckney, Rencher, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Shepard, A. H. Sheppard, Shields, Sloane, Steele, Taliaferro, Thomas, W. Thompson, Underwood, Washington, White, Lewis Williams, Yell—75.

So the petition was received.

Mr. HAYNES moved that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. ADAMS moved that it be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER said the motion to lay on the table had precedence; and Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays on that motion, which were ordered.

Mr. PINCKNEY asked the gentleman from Kentucky to withdraw his motion, in order to enable him to substitute a more comprehensive proposition—the object of which was, that not only this memorial, but *all* others of a similar character, should lie on the table. He wished to offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. HAYNES said, if his motion was susceptible of such an amendment, he was willing it should be made.

The SPEAKER said, that such an amendment was not in order.

And the question on the motion to lay the petition on the table was then taken and decided in the affirmative, 151 to 50. The following are the Nays: Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Bealey, Bond, Borden, Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Childs, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Denny, Evans, Everett, Granger, Haley, Hiland Hall, Hardin, Harper, S. S. Harrison, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Hunt, Ingersoll, Ingham, Janes, Lawrence, Lincoln, S. Mason, McCoy, McKennan, Milligan, Parker, D. J. Pearce, Pearson, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Russell, Slade, Sprague, Storer, Vinton, Wardwell, E. Whittlesey—50.

So the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ADAMS then presented a third petition from forty inhabitants of the town of Dover, in the county of Norfolk, Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and moved that the petition be read.

Mr. LAWLER objected to its reception.

A debate followed, in which Messrs. [illegible]wood, Reed, and Bynum participated.

Mr. B. had not concluded, when he gave way to Mr. Taylor, on whose motion

The House adjourned.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the Steam Packet Charleston, Capt. King, arrived yesterday forenoon, we have received the Savannah Georgian of Monday.

Capt. King states that on Tuesday evening a party of Indians, supposed to have been 30 in number, captured within twenty miles of Garey's Ferry, nine negroes of Col. D[illegible] out of a party of ten, one having escaped to Jacksonville, bringing the information of the capture of his companions.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan[illegible]

The War.—We have been informed by Col. Wyatt, who left Tampa Bay on the 22d ult. that Gen. Jessup was at that time at Gen. Jessup is engaged in establishing a line of posts across the Peninsula, with a view of preventing the return of the [illegible] upon our frontiers, and to relieve the inhabitants from the apprehension of any present danger from their lawless incursions. He intends to march against Oscen[illegible] soon as his plans are properly matured. From all we are at present able to learn, we think that if the entire subjugation of our foes is not speedily effected, the territory will, at least, be relieved from fear of any future depredations upon the lives and property of its inhabitants.

The Tennessee Brigade left Tampa for New Orleans, where they will be mustered out of service, and return to their homes.

Another "Bargain."—Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, in a Speech in Congress explained the reasons why Mississippi voted for Van. One of them was "that she could rally around him a *posse* to reduce the price of the Public Lands, and it was understood that he would do it."

Paddy Van Buren among the Irish—Catholic Van Buren among the Catholics—*Tariff* Van Buren in Pennsylvania—*Anti Tariff* Van in the South—Abolition Van at the North—Anti Abolition Van at the South—the Huckster has traded in all sorts of wares, and forestalled every market. Had the vote of any one State depended upon his abjuring his Saviour and Mahomet, compliance would have been ready.

Richmond Whig.

New York, January 4, 183[illegible]

AWFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We stop the paper to announce that intelligence is just received from Hempstead Beach, that the bark Mexico, *from Liverpool*, boarded two days ago by the [illegible] boats, *not being able to get a pilot*, was driven ashore last night on Hempstead Beach, a few miles east of Rockaway, and out of [illegible] HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN persons, passengers and crew, EIGHT ONLY ARE SAVED!

This vessel was below on Sunday evening, and announced in our paper of yesterday as still below, *with a flag of distress flying*, but none being there to relieve her distress, no pilot to take charge—she, with more than one hundred human beings, perished in sight almost of her port!

The wreckmaster brings the intelligence, having just reached the city. The vessel went to pieces immediately.

Heavy Damages.—$11,350 have been recovered in Massachusetts, by seven persons who were injured by a collision of the cars on the Boston and Providence Rail Road last summer.

Cotton.—At Charleston, January 14, 17 to 18 cents; Augusta, Jan. 12, 12½ to [illegible]; Petersburg, Jan. 12, 12 to 14½; at New York, Jan. 11, Upland Cotton 15¼ to [illegible]

gislature of N. Carolina.

ll concerning the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

HEREAS, an act has passed the Legis- of North Carolina, incorporating the teville and Western Rail Road, the of which Company is to complete a ction between the West and the East, velope the resources of a section of the rich beyond all others in proportion extent, to draw and keep within the of the State a large, valuable and im- nt trade, to build up a home market, e to North Carolina her appropriate gitimate share of the benefits likely to from the completion of the "Louis- Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road," asmuch as this Legislature are dis- and the people of the State are be- to be willing, that a portion of the s Fund should be used in improving eans of internal transportation, and ortion so to be applied, should first go aid of works, decidedly State works, he Fayetteville and Western Road is ntly one of that character, therefore *e it enacted by the General Assembly of the f North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by thority of the same,* That whenever the Pre- and Directors of the Fayetteville and West- il Road Company, shall satisfy the Board of l Improvement, that they have paid or se- to be paid the sum of $600,000, then the rer of the State shall be authorised, and he by directed, to subscribe on the part of the the sum of $400,000, to the stock of said ny.

Be it further enacted, That in making pay- to the stock so subscribed, the Treasurer bserve the following principle and make nts accordingly; that whenever the Presi- nd Directors shall certify to the Governor of ate, or the Public Treasurer, that they have and expended in and about the construction d Road, and the purchase of materials neces- o the prosecution of said work, a certain then the Public Treasurer shall pay to the surer of the said Fayetteville and Western Road, two-thirds of the sum so certified to be paid and expended, by said company.

Be it further enacted, That the Board of In- l Improvement, shall appoint annually two tors of said company, at the same time that tockholders appoint Directors, who shall hold offices until their successors are appointed.

Be it further enacted, That the Interest and ends arising under this investment by the be and the same are hereby appropriated to iterary Fund.

he above bill was presented in both es. It passed its first reading in the e without opposition; but in the Com- a motion was made by Mr. Guinn of ell, to reject it, on which the vote was, 15, nays 76.]

esolutions and Statistics relating to the Surplus Revenue and other funds of the State.

Resolved, That the surplus money of United States, to be deposited with Carolina, ought not to be kept use- nd profitless, but that the same shall vested in such manner as to secure the l, and also to advance the great in- s of this State.

Resolved, That the moneys in the Treasury, and all the stocks belonging s State, and debts owing to this State pt the bonds for Cherokee Lands, not shall be restored to the Public Treasu- notwithstanding they may have been fore allotted to the Board of Internal provement or the Literary Fund, and hat these, together with the surplus money United States aforesaid, shall consti- common fund, to be regulated and ed of as follows, to wit:

The State debt of 400.000 dollars, e purchased in, and such provisions by law as will stop the *interest;* and it the re-issue of the scrip, except it e made necessary on a demand by eneral Government, for repayment of rplus money, deposited in North na.

The Literary Fund shall consist of amp lands of this State, not hereto- ntered by individuals, and also the ing stocks, to wit

hares of the stock in State (cost)	$600,000
hares of Stock in Bank of Cape (Do.)	212,200
	$812,200
be immediately invested in Stock,	187,800
Making	$1,000,000

h is to accumulate as heretofore, for the s of education.

The Internal Improvement Fund shall con- he Cherokee bonds not yet paid (as is now d by law,) the Cherokee Lands not sold, ts owing to said board, as heretofore con- or to the State for funds loaned from the Improvement Fund, and nine hundred nty thousand dollars of money, now or r to be received into the Treasury, until e provided by law.

esolved, That the President and Directors Literary Fund, shall be authorised to ex- ot exceeding 200,000 dollars, to reclaim *amp lands* belonging to said fund, provided rd think it can be beneficially laid out. It dient to provide by law for re-organizing l board, and to clothe them with power, by lves or their agents, to enter on the lands r persons for the purposes of surveying &c. vise a system of equitable assessment, on ds belonging to individuals, which may be d by their works, and to enforce the pay- hereof with proper restrictions, or to estab- s by which individuals may be allowed to eir works when prosecuted, and be ex- from any assessment, and such other con- l powers as may be needful to put into the great improvement herein contem- nd also to sell the lands which may be . But the canal or canals that may be by them, shall in no wise be sold to in- . The board however shall drain the contract with others at specified prices, on with contractors, who shall give bond urity, to perform the contracts, under such ons and upon such conditions as may be ed.

esolved, That the Board of Internal Im- ent ought to be re-organized; and that authorised to subscribe two-fifths of the tock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail soon as individuals (able to pay it) shall e three-fifths of the capital stock, and that scribe in like manner to the Fayetteville stern Rail Road, for the construction from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River; l however, that the State will not take less individuals shall subscribe three-fifths hole amount of the capital, which compe- gineers shall report to be necessary, to e the Road. Twenty-five per cent., or , on the shares of individuals, shall be ac- *id* in, before the State shall be called on nything on her subscription, so as to pre- imposition on the State by individual ders' first expending the money of the d then failing to pay their own subscrip- to enforce collection from delinquents.

5. Resolved, That the interest and dividends accruing on the Internal Improvement stocks shall be appropriated to the fund for

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions after (they are approved by the House) shall be referred to a select Committee or Committees, with instructions to prepare bills for carrying the same into full effect, and said Committee or Committees have leave to sit during the session of this House.

Statement of Funds referred to in foregoing Resolutions.

Stock in State Bank 6000 Shares,	$600,000
Bank of Cape Fear 2122 Shares,	212,200
Cash (see Treasurer's Report.)	38,600
Debt (money loaned to Tennessee River Turnpike Company,)	2,700
Stock in Buncombe Turnpike Company,	5,000
Stock in Cape Fear Navigation Company,	32,000
Stock in Roanoke Navigation Company,	30,000
1959 Shares residue of stock in the Bank of Newbern, estimated at 6 per cent.	11,754
3050 Shares do. " " State Bank " 8 per cent.	24,400
Surplus Money,	1,911,700
Total	$2,868,354
For Literary fund, 812,200 stock	
do. 187,800 cash to buy stock	1,000,000
Leaves	$1,868,354
For Redemption of State Debt,	400,000
Leaves	$1,468,354
For Literary Fund to drain Swamp Lands,	200,000
Leaves	$1,268,354

Consisting of the following, to wit:

Surplus money,	1,123,900	
Other cash,	38,600	
Residue of old Bank Stocks,	36,154	
Note, (Turnpike company,)	2,700	
Navigation and Road Stocks, good for	67,000	
		1,268,354
If State subscribes two-fifths to Wilmington Road, it will be	$520,000	
Do. Yadkin Road,	400,000	
		920,000
Leaves (unappropriated)		$348,354

Consisting of the following, viz:

Navigation and Turnpike Stocks,	67,000	
Old Banks,	36,154	
Note and Interest,	2,700	
Cash,	38,600	
Surplus,	203,900	
		$348,354

Should a call be made by the General Government for the Surplus, the State will have the following means to answer that call:

Balance unappropriated,	348,354	
Literary Fund,	1,000,000	
Stocks in Rail Roads,	920,000	
Lands of Cherokees,	350,000	[150,000 less
State Scrip,	400,000	than the estimate made by
Aggregate	$3,018,354	a committee of this Assembly.]

If the Swamp Lands be added, it will swell the sum beyond 4,000,000

If ever called for, the sum will certainly not be demanded in 6 years; in that time the Literary fund at 7 per cent. (interest re-invested) will increase $501,500. This will make the aggregate means of the State

3,018,354
501,500

Aggregate $3,519,854 *besides the Swamp Lands.* No account is taken of bonds for Cherokee Lands in the foregoing statement.

Our Rail Road.—We are rejoiced to see it stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the West is at length begun. Maj. McNeill's corps of Engineers arrived at Fayetteville a few days since, and have immediately set about the survey in the neighborhood of the Yadkin river. As that region presents the most formidable obstructions of any on the whole route, a satisfactory determination as to passing the river will control the location of much of the remainder of the road.

We are in hopes that now, as an *earnest* is given by the people of Fayetteville, our fellow citizens in the interior will take the matter in earnest also; and whether the Legislature may choose to help or not, will stand up to the enterprise like men of nerve. Nothing can be easier than to accomplish this work by individual means: we believe the public mind has become strongly disposed to do so, and is getting more and more favorable every day. If a favorable survey should be reported, perfect confidence will ensue. We hail this as the beginning of our State's redemption; we hail it as the first effort of a prostrate giant to rise upon his feet. This is *North Carolina's* project: *for her use and for her benefit,* and will add to *her* glory as a State. Will her patriots flinch from it? Will her statesmen not come to the rescue? At some day we may be sure that they will. In the mean time let the friends of the measure take heart, stand firm and persevere, and *all will be well.*—*Lincoln Transcript.*

The Survey.—We learn that the Corps of Major McNeill are diligently engaged in reconnoitering the difficult country about the Narrows of the Yadkin. They are formed into two parties, one above and the other below the Narrows, and will probably survey several routes from the River to Fayetteville. Our informant says they appear to be plain, practical men, remarkable more for good sense than for courtly speech or *flourishing* sentiment:—just such men as we wanted, and just such men as will gain confidence for what they do. Good sense and caution are the very most essential requisites for success in such works as this, and we think ourselves most fortunate in this particular in having secured the services of Major McNeill. He is assuredly a man of science, and if success be taken as a criterion, he is eminently a practical man.

Salisbury Watchman.

A Phenomenon at Fort Wayne.—The citizens of Fort Wayne (Ia.) were considerably gratified the other day by the arrival of the steamer Phenomenon, from the head of the Maumee rapids, Ohio.—This is the first arrival of a steamboat at the above place, and the first experiment as to the practicability of navigating this stream to this point. As it has proved successful, it is supposed a new era in the prosperity of Fort Wayne may be dated from this period.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1837.

The Legislature.—Our readers will have noticed in our last paper, that we had been spending a few days at Raleigh, looking, with the deep interest which all must feel who have the good of the State at heart, upon the proceedings of the Legislature. This has been a *working* session, especially in the House of Commons; for, during the greater part of it, that house has met at 10, adjourned about 2, and again met at 3, only to separate for the day at or after candle light. The necessity of passing upon the whole statute law of the State, as digested by the Commissioners, has entailed much of this labour upon the present Session. When we left Raleigh, the task had been nearly completed.

Though the Legislature is not wanting in talent, there has been less debate than has ever been known. The only subjects which have occasioned much debate, are, the proposition to grant Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, and the disposition of the Surplus Revenue. The former had, at the commencement of the Session, but few friends, but various causes have gained it popularity, until it has finally passed through both Houses.

At the first blush, almost all persons were opposed to the location of a Bank within our borders, to be controlled by another in a sister State, as calculated to produce an influence unfriendly to our own State, injurious to our Banks, and identifying a large and important part of the State, in its trade, its circulating medium, and its feelings, with South Carolina. But the charter is so guarded, and the impossibility of going on with the enterprize made so apparent, that much of opposition has been silenced, if not converted into advocacy. Besides, the Branch is to be located west of the Catawba, to be confined to a single point, with a capital of one million, to be subject to the inspection of the authorities of this State, and amenable to its Courts for any violation of its charter. It occupies ground, too, already in possession of South Carolina, so far as trade, Bank circulation, and we fear feeling, can give it. For the privilege of locating this Branch in our State, the company propose to expend three millions of dollars in carrying the road through that part of the route within our limits. Without it, they will either be driven to the adoption of the Southern route through Georgia, or to abandon the scheme altogether. All these, and many more considerations urged with great zeal by Col. Memminger, the gentleman delegated by South Carolina, together with the most friendly feeling towards the work itself, have prevailed, and the measure has been adopted.

It was most ably advocated in the Senate by Mr. Speaker Waddell, and by Mr. Morehead. In the Commons, by Mr. Graham, and Mr. Hoke, and in both Houses by Col. Memminger. Mr. Haywood is said to have exerted all his powers in opposition. It finally passed the Senate, 24 votes to 21, and the House by a majority of 3 votes. It is proper to say, however, that the House made two or three unimportant amendments, which are yet to be concurred in by the Senate before the bill will be a law.

On the other subject (the disposition of the Surplus) the debate had not been resumed in the House before our return home. All parties were loud in praise of Mr. Haywood's speech—indeed we heard not a dissentient voice—and it was believed that unless some untoward event occurred, its recommendations would certainly be carried into effect. In another column, they will be found embodied in resolutions and statistical tables, which were presented to the House on Thursday morning, and ordered to be printed.

Latest from Raleigh.—We learn from passengers and letters from Raleigh, that every thing was still involved in doubt, up to Tuesday night. The Charleston and Cincinnati Bank Bill went to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments of the Commons, on Tuesday, and twice did Mr. Speaker Waddell decide the fate of the bill by his casting vote, and finally in that way it passed the Senate; an amendment, however, being attached, which will oblige the Commons again to pass upon it. This amendment goes to prevent foreigners from holding stock, and it was considered by some as fatal to the bill. Messrs. Kelly, McCormick and Burney voted against the bill. "I fear, (says a correspondent,) it will finally be defeated."

A resolution passed the Senate on Tuesday, by a large vote, giving $5000 for the survey of our Rail Road. We are surprised at this, and we fear that it was intended thus to put us off. We are very certain that such a measure has not been asked for here, and that it would be giving us a stone when we asked for bread.

The bill to charter the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company, (to pass through Moore and Richmond counties, a measure of the Petersburg interest, to the exclusion of Fayetteville,) has passed the Commons! We understand that in the debate on this bill, Messrs. McClenahan and Guthrie of Chatham took occasion to utter a great deal of abuse and many witticisms at the expense of Fayetteville, knowing full well that she had no one on the floor capable of defending her or advocating her interests. This comes of having a weak, uninfluential party delegation in the Legislature; and even one of that delegation having as early as Wednesday the 11th inst., actually asked and obtained *leave of absence* for the remainder of the session, notwithstanding every important measure of the session was still to be acted on.

The bill authorizing a subscription to our Road was to come up in the Senate yesterday. A correspondent "still hopes that it will pass."

Mr. Edwards's bill to distribute the Surplus by means of a Loan office, after increasing the capital of the Banks, passed the Senate on Monday. On Tuesday, a motion to reconsider was lost by one vote. The Cape Fear Bank Charter, (a part of Edwards's scheme) increases the capital to $1,500,000; and does not deprive it of the privilege of issuing notes of $3 and $4.

Adjournment.—The Raleigh Register says, "As we expected, the joint resolution to adjourn on Saturday last, was rescinded on Thursday preceding, and the Legislature is still in session. It will probably adjourn the last of this week, or the first of next."

On Wednesday last, John L. Bailey, Esq. of Pasquotank, was elected Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, by the following vote, (Mr. Heath's name having been previously withdrawn:)

For Mr. Bailey,	80
For Edward Hall of Warren,	53
Scattering,	19

The Mails.—For the last three weeks we have had but one Northern mail in due time—the failures occurring regularly every day, and sometimes for two or three days in succession, generally at Richmond, Va. Things appear to be worse since the establishment of Rail Roads than before. The Express mail, too, is getting behind-hand also.

The Trade of the West.—A circumstance came under our observation a few days ago, which goes far to encourage the hope that with proper facilities Fayetteville might compete with any other market for a due portion of the trade of the South Western part of Virginia and the Eastern part of Tennessee. Passing along our streets, we noticed boxes of goods marked for Elizabethtown, Tenn., and were informed that one of our merchants alone, had within a few days loaded four wagons with goods for that place, and seven for Grayson County, Virginia. The trade with both these points is increasing, even under the disadvantages of a bad road, over mountains, and a distance of about 250 miles. What may we not look for, when our Rail Road shall have penetrated to Wilkesborough, near Virginia, on the one hand, and to Tennessee itself, (by connection with the Charleston and Cincinnati Road,) on the other? Then will be opened to us a trade with some of the richest portions of the country, which now can only send a few of their less bulky products to market. *We* are deeply interested in bringing about this great result, but *they* much more. Let us hope that *all* will unite in the determination that it shall be effected, with or without Legislative aid.

Wrecks.—There never has been known, at any former period, as many shipwrecks as have happened this winter. Yesterday's Express slip from the office of the N. York Express informs us, that the ship Monongahela, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was ashore on the Delaware, with a cargo valued at $800,000! The ship and part of the cargo will be lost.

A brig, (name not stated) from Turks Island for Wilmington, N. C., went ashore at New Inlet a few days ago. Cargo, 7000 bushels Salt, lost.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"*Mobile, Jan. 5,* 1837.

"This city is suffering very much from the impolitic course pursued by the Directors of the Bank of the State last year. Money is scarce and worth one per cent. per day, for short time. Capitalists are however, unable to lend much, being afraid to take the risk. Want of confidence has induced the Planters to hold back their Cotton, so that comparatively little has come to market; not more than 5,000 bales. Mobile is not half what it is "*cracked up*" to be—for young men without capital, the worst place they can come to; Board is so intolerably high, $40 to $75 per month."

CONGRESS.—The bill for the admission of Michigan, having passed the Senate, has been made the order of the day for Tuesday last, in the other House.

The resolution of Mr. Ewing, to repeal the Treasury Specie Circular, has been referred, after being fully debated, to the Committee on Public Lands. It is believed that it will finally pass. In the course of the debate, Mr. Rives is said to have assailed some of Benton's Humbugs in relation to specie currency, &c.

Mr. Rives has introduced a bill to alter the time of holding the U. S. District Court for North Carolina, at Raleigh.

Mr. Walker, a resolution to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

The Senate was engaged, at the last dates, on Benton's Expunging Resolutions. Messs. Benton, Dana, Rives and Niles had spoken in support, and Messrs. Preston, Moore, Calhoun, and Clay in opposition to their passage.

A bill has been reported to the House, to arrest monopolies of the public Lands, and to prohibit sales thereof except to actual settlers.

Mr. Wise's resolution is still undecided.

Mr. Bell has given notice of his intention to bring in a "bill to secure the Freedom of Elections."

The Tariff.—Mr. Cambreleng has introduced "a bill to reduce the revenue to the wants of government," providing that the duties on Salt and Coal be repealed, and that all other duties shall be reduced within 18 months, so that they shall not exceed 20 per cent. on the value. As soon as the bill was read, Mr. Lawrence of Mass. opposed it, warmly and ably. We regret that we have not room for his remarks.

The proceedings of the House on the Abolition question; as well as Judge Strange's speech on the Michigan bill, will be found on the preceding page.

A Mr. Mouton has been elected Senator in Congress from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Porter, resigned. Politics not stated.

And Thomas Clayton Senator from Delaware, in place of John M. Clayton, resigned.

The New York Board of Trade has adopted a memorial to Congress in favor of a new Bank of the United States.

The Patriot and Carolina Beacon, the two papers published at Greensborough, in this State, have been united, and the proprietors propose to issue an extra imperial sheet, called the Southern Telescope.

A Notice of several marriages has been sent us for publication from Montgomery County, but as it is unaccompanied by any name to vouch for the facts, we must decline inserting it. The writer is also informed that we make no charge for such things.

By the Express slips from New Orleans, we learn that Cotton is selling there at from 11¼ to 17 cents.

Through the same source, we learn that Gen. Armstrong and Suite, of the Tennessee Brigade which has been acting with Gen. Jessup in Florida, had arrived at New Orleans on their way home their time of service having expired.

The total number of deaths in the city of New York during the year 1836, was 8009; of which 1514 were by Consumption.

The Military Trial at Frederick, Md. progresses slowly. Gen. Gaines made his appearance before the Court a few days ago, and acted rather indecorously; so much so that Gen. McComb had repeatedly to require him to be silent.

More resignations.—Seventeen resignations of officers of the Army are officially announced as having been received and accepted during the months of November and December.

The Southern Review is about to be revived. It will be published in Washington by General Green, and be edited by Judge Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia.

The Supreme Court of the U. States met at Washington on Monday the 9th instant,—present, Ch. Justice Taney, and Judges Story, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin and Barbour. Absent, Judge Wayne.

Spain.—A late arrival from Spain brings intelligence of a signal triumph of the queen's army over that of Gen. Gomez, which was totally dispersed.

The Money Market.—Letters from New York state that the money market is as *tight* as ever, notwithstanding all the papers say to the contrary.

Flour has risen in New York to $12, in consequence of the whole stock being in the hands of a few persons.

Murder most foul.—We are compelled to record a murder of as unnatural and horrible a character as any which ever disgraced the calendar of crime. On the 3d inst. Phœrabe Howell, an aged woman of this County, was most brutally murdered by her son Needham Howell.

The facts as far as they have come to our knowledge, are somewhat as follows.

Howell, his mother, and a young girl of 10 or 12 years of age, were together in a small building on the Sound, when Howell induced his mother to go out with him into the yard. Soon after they left the House, the young girl was alarmed by the cries of the deceased and rushing out found Howell sitting astride his prostrate mother, and beating her in the face with a brick. The girl immediately fled to an adjoining plantation (distant about a fourth of a mile) for assistance and returned in company with one or two other persons, when they found Howell standing on the breast of the mangled corpse, with a pipe in his mouth, and kicking the face with the heel of his boot.

Rumor says that he perpetrated the act while under a temporary derangement from the effects of strong drink. He fled soon after the murder, and has not since been heard of.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Irving is said to have received £700 from the London publishers for his interesting work, *Astoria.*

POSTSCRIPT.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

We stop the press to give the following highly gratifying intelligence:—

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE—By Express Mail.

Raleigh, 8 o'clock, Wednesday night.

MY DEAR SIR: This has been an eventful day for North Carolina. The Charleston and Cincinnati Bank Bill is a Law. Ever since 11 o'clock, until a few moments ago, the House of Commons has been engaged in considering how the Surplus Revenue shall be disposed of. I am happy to inform you, that Mr. Speaker Haywood's *projet* has been adopted almost without amendment, by a vote of two to one.

The State is to take two-fifths of the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road—two-fifths of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and two-fifths of the Central Road, to connect Beaufort with the Yadkin *via* Fayetteville. The Commissioners of the Literary Fund authorized to devote $200,000 to draining Swamp Lands. If the plan succeeds in the Senate, the State stops in her downward course, and henceforward, her march is onward to wealth, influence and national importance.

We have also passed the bill, with but 13 dissenting votes (I think) to increase the Capital of Cape Fear Bank $700,000—the State to take *three* and individuals *four* hundred thousand. Mr. Haywood proposed to amend it, so as to prevent the issue of smaller Notes than $10, but failed. He also wished to tax each share half of 1 per cent. but that also failed.

MARRIED,

In Wadesborough, N. C, on Sunday Evening, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr Caldwell, Mr. JAS HAIR, to Miss CHRISTIAN S. G. McRAE.

On Thursday the 10th, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. STURDEVANT, of the firm of Sturdevant & Kendall, to Miss ANN MYERS.

On Thursday the 12th, in Anson County, N. C. by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. DAVID BEVERLY to Miss ANN McLEOD.

A few days before, Mr. STEPHEN BEVERLY to Miss RUSH.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at the residence of her husband in New Hanover County, Mrs. MARY ANN HILL, wife of Dr. John H. Hill, aged 26 years.

In Wilmington, on Friday the 6th inst., JAS. DE PEYSTER, infant son of Richard Bradley.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 12.

Brandy, peach,	70 a 75	Molasses,	43 a 47
Ditto, apple,	65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, brown,	8a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	80a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	1 50 1 60	Bale Rope,	10a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45a 50	Whiskey,	50a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25a 30

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, January 14th, Peter Ross, of the Steamer Wilmington concern with Flaxseed, Tobacco, &c. for sundry Merchants of this place.

A NEGRO MAN for Sale.

ON TUESDAY the 31st day of January, [inst] will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, [M.] a likely NEGRO MAN. Terms, Cash.

For the owner,
HENRY W. AYER, Agent.
January 18, 1837. 24-2w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th of Nov. last. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M Campbell, who is fully authorised to grant discharges for the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.
LEVI HURLBUTT.
January 17. 24 tf.

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office An unmarried man would be preferred.
January 18, 1837. 24-f.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Finance for Cumberland County will meet on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court.

All persons having claims against the County, are required to file them with John L. Atkins, Clerk of the Committee, on or before the above-named day.

GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
HENRY ELLIOTT, } Committee.
January 18, 1837. 24-3w

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White Coffee,
for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls bright St. Croix SUGAR, for ditto,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses
J. HUSKE & SON.
January 19, 1837. 24-f

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.
THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24 tf.

BANK OF NEWBERN,
JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.
24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

THE Subscribers having imported direct from the manufactories in Europe, a large assortment of British

DRY GOODS,

FRENCH SILKS & SWISS MUSLINS,

Offer them for sale by the piece or package, at their Store at the corner of Frazer wharf and East Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, on liberal terms for approved paper.

SHACKELFORD BOAG & CO

The North Carolina Journal, Raleigh Standard, Salisbury Watchman, and Richmond Gazette will insert the above six times and forward their paper.
24 6

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE supply daily expected, by
E. J. HALE.
January 17. 1837. 24-f.

Life of Aaron Burr

JUST received. Also, Religious Opinions and Character of Washington; Marvel's Works, complete; Geiseler's Text Book of Ecclesiastical History; Child's Book on the Soul; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, Clerk's Assistant; Tytler's History; Chitty's Practice, vol. 3d; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies; Hieroglyphical Bible; Blue Writing Fluid, Paper, &c
E. J. HALE.
January 17, 1837. 24 f.

$1000 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th day of last December, my Negro Man ELI K. aged about twenty-five years; a blacksmith by trade, uncommonly large and fine looking in his person, with a broad open face; about six feet in height, and has the scar of a burn on one of his hands, and also a similar scar on one of his thighs. Ellick has been traced as far as Camden, whither he went on the stage from Columbia, and is undoubtedly endeavouring to make his way to the city of Baltimore, from whence he originally came, and with some one there, as has been ascertained from the Post Office in this place, has had correspondence. It is supposed that he has *Free Papers,* or is making off under the protection of some white person, and will perhaps, pass under the name of "Alexander Thompson," that being the name by which he has been addressed by his *Baltimore* correspondent Ellick had no cause whatever for this act of treachery to his master, having always been treated with the greatest kindness and indulgence.

The above reward of $1000 will be given for the apprehension and lodgement of Ellick in any jail out of this State where I may find him, and for the detection of the villain who was accessary to his escape. Or if taken within the State and delivered to me at Columbia, or if lodged in any jail and information given to me of the fact, I will give a reward of $500.

JAMES BOATWRIGHT.
Columbia, Jan. 12, 1837. 24-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1835, together with Costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a Tract containing

	Tax.
400 acres on Lumber River, adjoining Townsend and others, listed by Mary Cumboe, for 1834 and '35,	$1 79½
89 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Charles Oxendine, listed by James Oxendine,	86
30 do. on Back Swamp, adjoining Baker and others, listed by David Wallace, for 1834 and '35,	1 37
100 do. on Holly Swamp, adjoining Humphrey and Townsend, listed by Willis Briggs,	84
80 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining John Campbell and others, listed by Owen Lowrie,	85
100 do. on Buck Pond, adjoining McEachin and McDonald, listed by John Morrison, for 1834 and '35,	1 76
100 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Gilchrist and Locklier, listed by Willie Locklier,	20
50 do. on Gum Swamp, adjoining Wilkes and others, listed by Elias Wilkes for Alfred Wilkes,	12
100 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining Isaac Sullivan and others, listed by John Jackson,	77
100 do. on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Carlisle and others, listed for Archibald Johnson, for 1834 and '35	23
250 do. on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Watson and Locklier, listed by William Locklier,	20
50 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Gilchrist, Locklier and others, listed by Nelson Locklier,	75
The following Tracts are unlisted, viz:	
42 acres on the Stage Road, near St. Paul's, adjoining William Davis, supposed to belong to the heirs of John W. Council,	24
200 do. on Horse Neck, adjoining McMillan and others, supposed to be the property of Thomas S. Glenn,	48
300 do. on Horse Neck, adjoining McMillan, and near the above, supposed to be the property of Thomas S. Glenn,	72
200 do. on or near Bladen County line, adjoining John Malloy, Sen., supposed to be the property of Phil. Hodge,	48
2000 do. on Lumber River and Flower's Swamp, adjoining Barnes, Griffin and others, supposed to be the property of George Pasmore,	2 40
57 do. on Ashpole, adjoining the Lands of Matthew Kitchen and others, owner unknown,	24
300 do. on Great Marsh and Little's Marsh, adjoining McNeill and Malloy, owner unknown,	60
415 do. on Lumber River, adjoining the Estate of James Lowrie and others, supposed to be the property of Alexander Watson,	3 62

Terms, Cash.
NEILL McALPIN, *Sheriff.*
Robeson County, January 11, 1837. 24ts

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
Bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enume rate.

JOHN McARN.

July 8th, 1836. 96-*tf*.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

GALES'S ALMANAC,

For 1837,

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bales TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836. 13tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

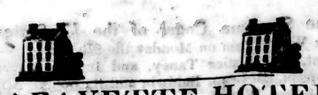
SALT.

8,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT,

For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

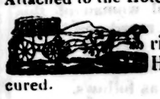
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

E. J. HALE has just received his Fall Supply of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Comprising a general assortment. Fine Cutlery, being a large assortment of superior Rogers and Wostenhome's Pen and Pocket Knives and Razors. Silver Pencil Cases, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, Steel Pens, Wallets, Pocket Books, Purses, Cards and Card Cases, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Dissected Maps, Thermometers, Piano Music, Pocket Maps, &c.

Among the Stock of Books are the following:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddridge's Commentaries.
A great variety of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books,
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do, Hymns of Zion.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.
Sherlock's Works. Latimer's Sermons
Leighton's Works Burnet on 39 Articles.
Walk about Zion. Wilson on the Lord's Supper.
Fourfold State. Book of Hearts
Dick's Works. Beauties of Shakspeare.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, Campbell's Poetical Works.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Rollin's Ancient History
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary
Penny Magazine. Shaw's Architect.
American Constitutions, with new Constitution of North Carolina.
Builder's Manual Painter's and Glazier's Guide
Oxford Drawing Book. Eaton's Botany.
Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte.
Ferguson's Rome. Gillie's Greece.
Universal Gazetteer Gil Blas.
Language of Flowers Sentiment of Flowers
History of the Hartford Convention.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.

MEDICAL BOOKS—Eberle's Practice; The repeutics, and Children; McIntosh's Practice; Dunglisson's Dictionary; Hooper's do; Magendie's Formulary; Paris Pharmacologia; U S Pharmacopeia; Wood and Bache's Dispensatory; U States do; Abercrombie on the Stomach; Do. on the Brain; Travers on the Eye; Bayle and Hollard's Anatomy; Horner's do; Ewell's Medical Companion; Bell on the Nerves; Hall on the Blood, and loss of Blood; Eclectic Dispensatory; Tate on Histeria; Coster's Physiological Practice; Rush on the Human Voice; Cooper's Lectures on Surgery; Broussai's Pathology.

LAW.—Blackstone's Commentaries; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Practice; Maddock's Chancery; Saunders's Reports; Norris's Peake; Chitty's Criminal Law; Collier on Partnerships; Jones on Bailments; Toller's Law of Executors; Clerk's Assistant and From Book; Tomlin's Law Dictionary; Archbold's Appendix; Vattel's Law of Nations; Comyn on Contracts; Chitty on Bills; Hughes's Equity Draughtsman, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A general assortment.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836 7-*tf*.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 5*tf*.

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOWEN & BURNETT,

BARBERS AND FRIZEURS,

Gillespie Street, Fayetteville,

TAKE this opportunity to tender to the public their humble acknowledgments for the very great patronage they have received since they have established themselves, and also to assure all who may call on them, either as regular or transient customers, that every exertion shall be used to give satisfaction. Their Shop is immediately opposite the Store formerly occupied by G. Deming, Esq., where their services will at all times be rendered.

☞They have a general supply of the best Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

KELVIN, NEAR PITTSBOROUGH.

THE Exercises of this School, which have just closed for the second session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st of February next, under the superintendence of Miss C. C. Jones and the subscriber, assisted by a lady in every respect suitably qualified. The first Session of the year 1837 will close on the 15th of July, including a short vacation. The second Session will commence on the 15th of July, and terminate on the 12th of December. The School will be, as heretofore, strictly private in its character. No young ladies, except those resident in the immediate vicinity or so near the School as to be considered under the immediate care of their parents or guardians, will be permitted to board in any family of which a teacher is not a member. An arrangement has been made with Miss Holmes, with whom a lady connected with the School resides, to accommodate a small number of young ladies with board. Terms for board and tuition, $85 per Session, payable in advance; tuition for day scholars, $15 for all over 12 years of age; $12½ for those under 12.

Instruction in the ancient languages and Mathematics, will be given when desired. Books and Stationary will be furnished to boarders and day scholars at the lowest retail prices. Music and Drawing will form separate charges. The services of an additional instructer in Music having become necessary, one has been accordingly provided. The services of a gentleman who is highly recommended, have been engaged for the next year, (1837) who will give instruction in the French and German, which will also form a separate charge.

W. H. HARDIN.

Pittsborough, Dec. 15, 1836. 20- w

☞The Raleigh Register and Star, Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Richard M. Lewis, Jr., and others, to the Court. } *Petition for sale of Slaves—Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and his wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary & his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary & John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, *it is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary and his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary and John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, *David Lewis*, Cl'k of said Court, at office, first Monday in November, 1836.

Test, DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

19-6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—

Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836 10-tf

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper. E. J. HALE.

October 11.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,**

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles.—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, Heirs at Law of Issabella Davis, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and claim their distributive share of the Estate of the said Issabella Davis, dec'd, and on failing to appear, our said Court will make such and further decree in the premises as may be directed by law.

Witness, *David Lewis*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in November, A. D. 1836, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

From the Minutes,

(19 6w.) DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER,

In the treatment of this troublesome affliction. It has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it, and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor, one or two of which it was deemed proper to subjoin.

Sir—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams' Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st. near 7th.
NORRISTOWN, PA.

Mr. Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr. Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried. Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from that smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried both, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams'. I consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable medicine. Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. [7]

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

November 14, 1836. 15-4w

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Pittsboro' Male Academy.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Trustees to the charge of this Institution, announces to the public, that it will be opened on Monday, the 16th of January, 1837. The village of Pittsborough is distinguished for healthiness and good society; and the Subscriber will endevour to add to these, his best exertions to make the School worthy of patronage. The various branches of an Academic Course will be taught, and youths prepared for entering the University of the State, or any other College.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Fifteen Dollars per session, in advance, and no additional charge for the Winter Session, of Fifty Cents for fuel. (Board can be had in the village.)

WM. W. HOOPER.

December 23, 1836. 21-4t.

☞The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser and Salisbury Watchman, are requested to give the above four insertions.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality.—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage,

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINSON.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of extra proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Holland. Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, Jamaica Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy.

G. B. ATKINSON.

Oct. 5. 3m.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS.*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inch,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and *Caleb Nichols*, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will measurement Goods at N. York and deliver at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the freights very low, be subject to storage and labor in landing, which we trust will be seldom required. The steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above Packets will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise us.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents at Fayetteville.

August 18.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WILLKINGS & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27.

For Sale.

50 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel.
20 Half No. 1. do.
4 Casks London Porter.
25 English Dairy Cheese.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836.